

The Company had not yet got release of their contract from Sykes, DeBergue & Co., although Mr. DeBergue had given them a promise in writing that he would do so, last November, if he did not then go on with the work, and when that period had expired, the Company demanded the fulfillment of his promise, but he declined doing so, they then took the best legal advice in the County, on the question, they might give the work to other parties if they closed, all that Sykes, DeBergue & Co. could claim of the Company would be the amount now due them, they could not prevent another Company going on with the Road.

Mr. Sherwood invited enquiry into the proceedings of the Directors, and offered to answer any questions that Councilors might wish to ask. To the questions were the Officers of the Company overpaid for the duties they had to discharge, and were so many officers necessary; he answered that he thought that they were not paid too much, for if men are required to discharge important duties, suitable salaries must be given, but it was not the Company that fixed their salaries, it was Mr. Sykes, and that the officers never received anything for their services, and, were the work going on, all the officers would be required. Other questions were asked, and satisfactorily answered, but those parties in the Council, who were most forward in denouncing the Company, were silent upon that occasion, nothing was heard of the great amount of chiselling practiced by the Directors, and the frank and open manner in which Mr. Sherwood gave his explanations, contrasted strikingly with the conditions of our Railroad opponents, that all the unprepared part of the Council were fully satisfied that the Directors had been grossly misrepresented.

Mr. Shaw, M.P.P., of Smith's Falls, was also heard by the Council, he corroborated the statements of Mr. Sherwood, and expressed his earnest wish that the Road would go on, and on being questioned, respecting the conduct of the Directors, he heard reports charging them with improper conduct, but he had never seen anything of that sort, he believed that the blame ought to be attached to the Contractors for all the difficulties that had arisen, and the stopping of the work.

Before I close, I may state that the Council decided upon assisting the Company in going on with the work, should the other Municipalities unite with them in advancing the loans, necessary for the completion of the Road. The other proceedings of the Council will appear when the Minutes are published, and your readers will then be in possession of the views and actions of the Council, on this important question.

PROGRESSIVISM. Ramsay, Feb. 11, 1856.

MODERN EMPIRICISM.

(For the C. P. Herald.)

MR. EDITOR.—One of the distinguishing features of the present age is the extent to which the sale of patent medicine nostrums is carried; and if we were to judge from the flaming advertisements which stare at us in every country store and way-side inn, we might well wonder that disease and death have not long ago relinquished their claims upon the human race. Who, that glances over the advertising columns of most of our newspapers, and reads there the flattering announcement of remedies for "all the ills flesh is heir to," and each of them professing to be infallible in its operation, and unaimed in its extension, can fail to wonder that any one should be found silly enough to be annoyed and frustrated by the petty infirmities of their clay tenements; still more, that any one could be found insane enough to "shuffle off this mortal coil," to part with the dear old body, which still might flourish on in immortal youth, the perpetual, inexhaustible instrument of the moving principle within!

Alas! that the "Philosopher's Stone" and the "Elixir Vitæ" should never have been discovered, save in the imaginations of the ancients, and the advertisements of the moderns; for "man still goeth to his long home," and the mourners still go about the streets;" and man will never be found to ponder to the credulity of the public, so long as they close their eyes, and gulp down each successive cure-all, without pausing to estimate the true merits of these unblushing impostures. The people do not, or will not see, that in the first place, it is often extremely difficult to distinguish between different diseases, even by those who have made the subject the study of their lives. This is especially so where the person himself is afflicted, as, from prejudice, and the disturbing influences of disease, a wrong estimate of the person's real condition, is very likely to be formed. So generally is this principle acknowledged, that physicians prefer to place themselves under the care of a brother practitioner than to prescribe for themselves when seriously afflicted. How, then, can persons unacquainted with the nature of disease, or the principles of its cure, expect to judge correctly, regarding their own case or that of an afflicted neighbor. Place a man blindfold upon the brink of a crumbling precipice, and unconscious of his danger, he fears not; but could he see the abyss which threatened his careless movements, how would his heart quake. And could many who boldly tamper with human life, their own or others', boldly because ignorantly, see the pitfalls and the snares which awaited their feet, and the gleaming shadows which gathered round them, how would they tremble at the awful responsibility which attended their misguided and adventurous efforts.

But, again, few persons bear in mind, that, even the same disease, in different persons, or at different stages in the same person, require a medication as different as the countenances of the individuals. The constitutions and temperaments and habits of men are so different, that while the same leading principles are followed in the treatment of the same disease in all, a very great difference will exist as to the carrying out of the details, and it is here that the noble field is open to the physician of securing safety to his patient and credit to himself. Alas! how often are his well-directed efforts rendered nugatory by the want of intelligent co-operation, or even the misguided prejudices of his patient!

As an example of the above principle, we might take the eye, which is composed of several distinct and different structures, each of which require a different mode of treatment in order to preserve its integrity and secure its safety, when disease assails that delicate organ. One or all of these numerous members may be attacked by inflammation, and so different are the means by which enemy must be opposed, that what would be beneficial at its onset,

would be injurious at its height, and unless the chronic form; yet, notwithstanding this, the same patent "eye-water" is held up before public as infallible, not only in every variety of the disease, but in all its stages! I greater insult could be offered to the conscience of intelligent men and women.

I have much more to say on this subject, but must reserve the remainder for another time.

Yours, &c., Hillsdale, Feb. 1st, '56.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

New York, Feb. 1st. The Steamer Persia has arrived. The steamer Belgica has put back to sea. The Arago arrived at Stockholm at night. The Persia sailed on the 17th of January.

The Collins' Steamship Pacific sailed her regular day, January 23rd. She in 17 days out.

The chances in favour of a speedy pacification are on the increase. Russia's sincerity is as much a question as on former occasions, but appears to be far more straight forward.

The Czar has ordered his army in Crimea to cease hostilities without waiting for a finance armistice it is rumoured that an armistice is agreed on for 12 months.

France, England, and Austria continue in accord although it is foreseen that questions must arise during the negotiations. No place of meeting for negotiations has yet been decided on.

A despatch to-day from London says that the meeting will certainly be either at Paris or London. Also that B. Brunow will be the Russian plenipotentiary. It will be the second Feb., at least all preliminary signatures are pending to the agreement to meet.

In the meantime, Consols keep up. They have reached 91, but closed at 90. They are slightly easier. Rates unchanged. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Broadstuffs firm. Richardson & report Cotton the day the Pacific sailed was brisk since then steady and close one-sixteenth over last Friday's quote.

Paris, Feb. 1st. The Bank of England has made advances to government—selling stock the latter and this draws notes issued in payment of dividend. Owing to demand for money, against these sales, to meet to-day final instalments on Turin loan the money market on stock exchange was rather stringent. London could get six per cent on government securities out-drops, however, there was no tightness.

The London Times intimates that Clarendon will probably represent Great Britain at the conference, which will probably be held at Frankfurt after the termination of peace are signed. B. Brunow and Count Orloff will appear the part of Russia.

The Persia, arrived at her dock at this morning bringing London Paper Friday, telegraphic despatches of Saturday.

The Belgica came near foundering sea having sprung a leak 200 miles west the Lizards, and only by the united exertions of the passengers and crew she kept afloat. The vessel, "Southampton" which was found afloat had 4 to 6 of water in her hold and one boiler broken out.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—slow sales; Western Canal 4 1/2, Ohio 4 2/3. Wheat—rat improved demand at 13s 10d. A 11s. Red 3 7/8; Yellow 3 5/8; White nominal 4 3/4.

Provisions quiet and unchanged. LONDON, Friday. The Times' Paris correspondent writes that private letters from St. Petersburg dated 21st inst., state that the Austrians have declared formally that the Aust proposals were to be the basis of pac negotiations and for the present may be considered as true preliminaries of peace.

Among the diplomatic body and court, peace was regarded inevitable unconditionally. The proposition had indeed considerable sensation in the capital with the exception of the officials.

The sudden return of pacific ideas generally badly received not merely the Old Muscovite party, but also by mass.

The popular fanaticism had been roused to a pitch after the fall of Sebastopol that at present it is a work of difficulty to make them accept political arrangements as necessary and desirable for Europe.

Moved by Mr. McMullen, and seconded by Mr. Stoddard. That the interests of the United Church of England and Ireland in this and the adjacent Townships of Bromley and Grattan—where her members now number some hundreds, and year by year rapidly increases—impressively call for the erection in some central spot of an edifice for divine worship.

Moved by Mr. Robert Mills, and seconded by Mr. George Wilcocks. That said edifice be built upon the North Bank of the Bonaventure River at Eggarville, Township of Wilberforce, on the Site generously offered for the purpose by John Egan, Esq., M. P. P., and that steps be taken to secure its erection with the least possible delay.

Moved by Mr. Sibary and seconded by Mr. W. J. Warren. That a Finance and Management Committee to thirteen be appointed, to act as the incumbent, in raising the necessary subscriptions and otherwise to further and direct the undertaking to its completion.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee, viz: Messrs. John McMullen, Arthur McIntyre, George Wilcocks, Thomas B. Lett, James Leech, W. J. Warren, John McClelland, W. Stoddard, Charles Stewart, Robert Mills, Thomas Sibary, W. Boren and Thomas Kelly.

Moved by Mr. McMullen and seconded by Mr. Kelly. That the Management Committee be and are hereby instructed to communicate with John Egan, Esq., M. P. P., thanking him in behalf of the members of the Church for his liberal grant and assuring him of their gratified acceptance of the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned. JOHN M. BAKER, Chairman. E. H. McMULLEN, Secretary.

CARE FOR THE NEGLECTED.

Any benevolent mind must be appalled by the growth of crime in our large cities. A multitude of youth are growing up in vicious habits, ignorant of all moral and religious restraints. Humanly speaking, there seems no hope of their recovery to virtue and piety; their progress can only be from worse to worse.

Living under the very shadow of the house of God, they are as ignorant of the first principles of Christianity as if born amid the darkness of paganism. Noble efforts have been put forth in New York and Brooklyn to reach this neglected class, and eminent success with which have been crowned should encourage Christians everywhere.

The Sabbath School Journal gives the following lesson to every tender conscience: A few days ago, a poor wretched little outcast, named Mites, the son of bad parents and possessing no means, apparently, of getting a meal beyond what he could either beg or steal, was charged before an English court with stealing some dead wood from a fence. There was no doubt of the boy's guilt; he confessed and, but added that he had tasted nothing for two days, and had taken the wood to cook a few potatoes which had been given to him.

"Have you any father?" asked the magistrate. "Yes sir," said the boy, "but he is transported." "And have you ever been in prison?" "The boy—Yes four times—once for stealing suits, once for stealing apples, once for stealing potatoes, and once for breaking into a house."

"How old are you?" "Mother says I am sixteen." "Have you ever been flogged?" "Yes." "How often?" "Once."

Magistrate.—Well, I really don't know what punishment we can give you for a change. The bench could not flog him, as he was beyond the age prescribed by the Juvenile Offenders' Act, so they sent him to jail again for a month, and told him he had better take care of himself when he was published this case, says: If any man would have the kindness to point out to the unfortunate little wretch how he is to "take care of himself," he would be doing an act of benevolence. He had now been in prison five times! On each occasion he had himself when he comes out. He has come out, and he has found himself scouted and looked upon with suspicion by everybody. Standing up, he has thieved again, as the only means of "taking care of himself," and the same fate—a prison or the lash—has awaited him.

A GOLDEN THOUGHT.—We know not the author of the following, but it is one of the most beautiful productions that we have ever read: "Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their own history. The planet and the pebble glow, attested by shadow. The rolling river, its channels in the soil; the sun, its bones in the stratum; the fern and the leaf, their modest epitaph in the soil. The falling drop makes its sepulchre in the sand or stone; not a foot steps into the snow or along the ground, but in characters more or less lasting, a map of its march; every grain an inscribed tablet on the memories of the intelligence."

From what small causes great effects may come! In an auctioneer's hammer a little steel, yet it is capable of knocking down the largest house, and breaking up the most extensive establishment.

Montreal, Feb. 8, 1856. AGENS.—Pots per cwt. 2 1/2 5 1/2. Pearls, do. 41 0 0 0. FLOUR.—Canada fine per bushel, none. Superfine No 2, do 0 0 0 0. Superfine No 1, do 41 6 0 0. Fancy, do 42 0 0 0. Extra, do 41 3 0 0 0. Sour, do none. Farina, do none. Indian Meal, per 196 lbs. 25 0 0 25 6. OATMEAL.—per bushel, 25 0 0 0 0. GRAIN.—Wheat, U. C., mixed, 60 bushels, 10 6 11 0. U. S., do, 0 0 9 0. Red, do, none. L. C. Red, do, none. BARLEY.—per bushel, 4 6 0 0. OATS, do, 1 9 1 10. FRASE.—white do, 4 6 4 9. LEMMON CORN.—per 56 lbs 5 6 0 0. PROVISIONS:—BEEF.—Mess, per bushel, 0 0 0 0 0. Prime Mess, do, 0 0 0 0 0. Prime, do, 0 0 0 0 0. CARGO, do, 0 0 0 0 0. PORK.—Mess, do, 107 6 11 0 0. Do, (America), do, 105 0 11 0 0. Prime Mess, do, 0 0 0 0 0. Do in bond, foreign inspection, do, 0 0 0 0 0. CARGO, do, 0 0 0 0 0. BUTTER.—inspected, No. 1, per lb., 1 0 9 1. No. 2, do, 0 0 0 0. Do, No. 3, do, 0 0 0 0. Good Tinners', do, 9 0 0 0.

THE ART OF PAINTING.

The following receipt, prepared by a practical painter, has been sold for a dollar. We give them to our readers, taken from the "Dus Was Telescope": 1. To Boil Oil.—Is boiling oil, never fill your kettle more than two-thirds, or it may run over and take fire. Fixe your kettle on the coals, simmer your oil till it will scorch a feather, then it will be fit for use.

2. To Grind Paint.—Put your paint on a large flat stone, with a smooth face, wet your paint with oil, and grind until fine; be careful to grind fine, or there will be a waste of the paint, and your work will not look well.

3. A Master Key for Drying Paint.—Take 5 ounces of turpentine, 3 ounces of kerosene, 1 ounce of oil of sweet almond, put them into a gallon of oil; simmer together one hour, then strain, pour in one pint of spirits of turpentine. Add one gill to one quart of paint to make it dry fast.

4. Painting on Wood.—In any kind of painting, your paint must be of the proper consistency. Your wood clean and smooth, and you must have a proper brush, or you cannot do good work. It is as necessary that a painter have good tools as any other mechanic, to enable him to make a good job. I have seen houses and other things spoiled with poor brushes.

5. To Paint a House White.—Mix 4 quarts of linseed oil with one keg of white lead thoroughly. Commence at the top and paint six or eight boards at once through, using great care to lay the paint even and smooth. In putting the three coats, make the first coat blue, adding little or no kerosene; the last coat, to make the white more clear. Be careful not to use too much blue; and you must putty all the holes and cracks before the last coat is applied.

6. Green Color.—Add finely ground chrome yellow to white paint, (see No. 5.) a little at a time till you have the desired color. You must add yellow every coat to have a good finish.

7. Lead Color.—Add finely ground lamp-black to white paint, (No. 5.) till the color suits you.

8. Blue Paint.—Prepare a sufficient quantity of white paint, then add finely ground Prussian blue in oil. Add a little at a time until the color is light or dark as you may want the shade.

9. Black.—In preparing black paint, grind lamp-black in oil; and as black dries slowly you should add two ounces of litharge to every pint of paint. Always use boiled oil for black.

10. Verdigris Green.—Wrap verdigris in cabbage or other large leaves, and place it on the hearth, over which scatter cold ashes then cover with cold; let it roast one hour, remove, and when cold grind in oil. This is not so apt to fade as other green, and is used for outside work.

11. Sordid Green.—This is composed of nearly equal quantities of Prussian blue and chrome yellow. It must be ground very fine in oil. The shade may be varied with white-lead.

12. Another Green.—You may purchase patent green ready for grinding, which is beautiful if genuine; to be ground as on another part.

13. Stone Color.—Bare amber on an orange color till it is of a reddish cast. No color looks better for a room if well put on.

14. Stone Color of a beautiful Green Shade.—Add to white paint, sufficient to make a light drab; then green enough to make a green shade.

15. Orange Color.—Combine white-lead with chrome yellow in the proper proportion to make a bright straw color, then add red lead to tinge it to an orange.

16. Dark Stone Color.—Add amber to light lead color, (see No. 7.) till the color suits.

17. Blazon Color.—To white paint add red Venetian red, till the color pleases. Red-lead is the best.

18. Flesh Color.—To white paint add chrome yellow enough to change its shade, then some red-lead, and a very small quantity of black, till the color suits.

19. Best Copal Varnish.—Reduce two pounds of copal to fine powder and pour into a copper kettle that will hold three or four gallons, and melt it over a fire of charcoal. When the gum is dissolved, add one pint and a half of hot flax-seed oil, stirring removed the gum from off the fire, having smartly while adding the oil. When it is perfectly cool, add slowly three quarts of spirits of turpentine, still stirring. Care must be taken that the contents of the kettle are not too hot nor too cold while adding the turpentine; if too hot it will take, if too cool it will not mix well. Strain whilst warm.

glorious king of day is seen—their faces washed, their heads combed—then, O how lively bristled with life. Every one knows what to do, when to do. All is done, in a moment, the twinkling of an eye—nearly, orderly, sympathetically.

Then again, at table, they are like olive plants, courteous, temperate, affable. Not a whisper, not a scowl, not a wry face. All is cheerful, peaceful, smiling, obliging.

Also at the family altar—every one knows his place, and keeps his place. The big book is opened; those who can read, read; those who can sing, sing. All is clock-work; such as lush can be, solemn as heaven!

Every knee bows, from the greatest. Even little Johnny lifts up his tiny hands in prayerful attitude. O lovely sight! What a heaven on earth is well-ordered family!

"The God of heaven is pleased to see A little family agree; And will not slight the praise they bring, When loving children join to sing."

"The gentle child that tries to please That takes to quarrel, fret, and tease, And would not say an angry word— That child is pleasing to the Lord."

THE FRESIDIE. The fresidie is a seminary of infinite importance. It is important because it is universal, and because the education it bestows, being woven in with the work of childhood, grows firm and clear to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are graduates of the fresidie. The learning of the university may fade from the recollection, its classic lore may moulder in the halls of the museum, but the simple lessons of home, enmeshed upon the heart of childhood, defy the years, and survive the maturer but less vivid pictures of after days.

So deep, so lasting, indeed, are the impressions of early life, that you often see a man in the imbecility of age holding fast his recollection of the events of his childhood, while all the wide space between that and the present hour is blasted and forgotten waste. You have perhaps seen an old and half-obliterated portrait, and in the attempt to have it cleaned and restored, you have seen it fade away, while a brighter and all more perfect picture, painted beneath, is revealed to view. This is an apt illustration of youth, and though it may be concealed by some after design, still the original traits will shine through the outward picture, giving it into white flesh, and surviving it in decay. Such is the fresidie—the great institution.—Goldschmidt.

AFRICA. At this day, when many eyes are turned toward what has for centuries been "the land of darkness and the shadow of death" with intense interest, as opening a door for the down-trodden outcasts of our own land, every item of information in regard to the continent, as well as its moral character claims attention. Nor is the amount of information any longer meagre, whether drawn from the history of the past, or the discoveries of the present age. There is abundant reason to believe that the resources of Africa are in no wise inferior to any other large portion of the globe, notwithstanding her real and fancied deserts, and the scorching heats of her tropical condition. We need but at a few facts, well established by history and modern explorations. It was once the granary of the Roman Empire, and sustained millions in Europe, as well as its own population. When Greece was in the 13th century, she carried on an extensive and lucrative trade with it. Scarcely a country on the globe is so thickly peopled, or the soil so rich and productive, as the interior of Ethiopia, notwithstanding the imperfection, and rudeness of its cultivation. It is the uniform testimony of travellers and missionaries, who have penetrated the interior of the continent, that there are found some of the finest countries of the world, as to climate, soil, productions, mineral and animal wealth. Its a well watered country, with beautiful large streams of pure and cold water flowing from its lofty mountains and intersecting it every part; it is well timbered, abounding in gigantic trees of immense height and luxurious foliage, and of every variety and quality; soil is exceedingly fertile, and produces grain, roots, fruits, and trees with an ease and rapidity almost incredible. No country is so fertile, and capable of sustaining so dense a population to the square mile.—Millions of acres are still uncultivated, while the already sown 1500 millions of people. Surely, Ethiopia shall one day stretch forth her hands unto God, and her long exiled sons shall return with songs of joy to the land of their fathers.

PRIDE AND HUMILITY. We proud! of what? Of our ancestors? They were driven out of paradise. Of our wisdom? "Sad inheritance!" Of our wealth? "Hath not God made it foolishness!" Of our nobility? "Of our nobility?" Of our earthly honors? "They die in their birth-place. Of our worldly influence? "The prince of this world" has more. Of our virtues? They cannot atone for one sin. Of our masses? They point to a cold grave. Of our relatives? "I have said to corruption thou art my father; to the worm, thou art my mother; and to the grave, thou art my father." Death laughs at it. Of our immortality? Without Christ it leads to everlasting destruction "from the presence of the Lord!" But look at humility! It adorns humanity; it dignifies its possessor; it ennobles his intellect; it blesses his heart, and makes him a blessing to all with whom he associates. It is intellectually gifted. His fellow-men approach him with confidence, and sit around him with composure, while his lips feed many. Are his graces conspicuous? They shine upon others, that many may be benefited. Has he been intrusted with wealth? He feels that he is a steward, and that he must occupy till the Master comes; and he relieves the necessities, clothes the naked, feeds the hungry, and causes the widow's maid to sing for joy. Is he poor among men? There is a treasure laid up for him in heaven, of which he has by that gospel which tells him that he that humbles himself shall be exalted. Has he few companions on earth? He has companions in the Father, and with Son Jesus Christ, with the Holy Ghost, and with all the angels. The angels are sent forth to minister unto him. Is he despised by the proud? His body is a temple of the Holy Ghost, and Christ reigns in his heart. Is he unknown in the world's palaces? He has a mansion in the skies. Does he serve for a piece of bread? He is Christ's free man, and his name is written in heaven! Happy disciple! Envious lot! Who would not be low in the dust, and humble himself before his God, if that be the appropriate condition and a necessary characteristic of the man of whom these things are predicated.—Leah's Moral Fragments.

VISIT YOUR SCHOOLS. The following remarks are worthy of the attention of those interested: You could not do a better thing. Your boy has the idea that you care scarcely more than a fly's value about his progress there; you girl thinks you see to himy about more important matters to worry about her recitations. Grammar as dry as dust to her. Geography is tedious, Arithmetic is a bore, Reading is horrid, Writing is her special abomination. If she speaks of either at the

table she is hushed up. You talk of stocks and Senatorship, of law and free trade. The young ones learn to think their duties small matters in comparison with yours. But visit your school to-day. Hear a lesson or two recited. Learn from their teachers what their standing is, in what they often fail, in what they excel. See who sits next them in the school-room. See how they compare in personal appearance, whether they look happy and at home. If acquainted with their school habits, you cannot but be interested in them, and then you cannot possibly avoid talking of them.—Making their matters subjects of home conversation will certainly stimulate their better efforts—make better scholars of them. By all means then visit your schools. Go alone, if no one will go with you. You will always be welcomed by the teacher, unless he be fit one to be turned off.—Pittsburgh visitor.

"A WHOLE FAMILY IN HEAVEN!"—The following eloquent passage is from the pen of Rev. A. Barnes, of Philadelphia: "A whole family in heaven—who can describe their everlasting joy! No one is absent. Not father, nor son, nor daughter, are away. In the morning of the resurrection they ascended together. Before the throne they now together in united adoration, stand in the banks of the river of life they walked hand in hand, and as a family, they have commenced a career of glory which shall be everlasting. There is hereafter to be no separation in that family. No one is to lie down on a bed of pain. No one is to wander away into temptation. No one is to be tempted to sin. No one is to die. Never in heaven is that family to move along in the slow procession clad in the habiliments of woe to consign one of its members to the tomb. God grant in his infinite mercy that every family may be thus united!"

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber in India, he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration: "Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook of the winding of its gray borders. The trees and the flowers on the banks seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, many objects are striking and magnificent. We are amused at the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing by; we are excited at some short lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be surprised, we cannot be delayed; whether rocks or smooth, the water hurries to its home till the ocean in its ears, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness save the infinite and eternal!"

BIRTH. At Pembroke, on the 19th ult., Mrs. Thomas Ellis, of a son.

MARRIED. At Mirriokville, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. D. Farley, Daniel Conway, Esq., of Prescott, to Catherine, second daughter of Michael Kelley, Esq., of Mirriokville.

DIED. At Ashton, on Tuesday the 5th instant, Mr. John Campbell. Aged 30 years. In Ottawa City, on the 2nd inst., Hilda Beatrice, daughter of P. Pearson Esq., Esq., aged 16 months.

On the 7th inst., in the Ottawa Convent, Catherine, second daughter of John Foyat, Esq., of Aylmer. Aged 13 years. At Pembroke, on the 4th inst., Franklin son of Mr. Thomas Ellis. Aged 18 days.

PEMBROKE MARKETS. OATS.—Owing to the large quantity, coming in and the absence of the principal Lumber Dealers have fallen to 2s 3d. Several lots have been sold to parties wishing to uphold the markets at 2s 6d, the sellers waiting a few days for their day.

FLOUR.—Commands 4s 6d per barrel. Hay.—2s per Ton delivered. Pressed Hay would be worth 4s.

MARKETS. Ottawa, Feb. 8. Flour—Millers' Extra s. s. d. Superfine, per bushel, 42 6 0 0. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 0 0 37 6. Fall Wheat, per bushel 60 0 0 0. Spring, do, 58 0 0 0. Oats, per bushel, 36 0 0 0. Barley, per bushel, 36 0 0 0. Beans, per bushel, 34 0 0 0. Peas, per bushel, 30 0 0 0. Corn, per bushel, 3 9 6 0. Potatoes, per bushel, 1 8 6 0. Pork, per ton, 0 0 0 0. Straw, per ton, 0 0 0 0. Onions, per bushel, 4 0 4 6. Butter—Fresh, per lb., 0 4 10. Eggs per dozen, 0 10 11 0. Pork per 100 lbs., 37 8 6 40. Beef per 100 lbs., 0 0 30 9. —per lb. 0 4 1 5.

Kingston, Feb. 7. Potatoes per bush, 2 0 2 6. Oats, do, 1 9 2 6. Rye, do, 1 5 0 0. Peas, do, 1 4 0 0. Turnips, do, 1 2 6 0. Onions, do, 5 0 6 0. Apples, do, 2 6 3 0. Carrots, do, 0 0 6 0. Beef per cwt., 30 0 32 0. Pork, do, 30 0 30 0. Ham, per lb., 9 0 19 0. Flour per bushel, 47 6 50 0. Mutton, per lb., 0 3 0 0. Butter, per lb., 1 2 1 4. Cheese, do, 0 6 7 3. Yellow per doz., 0 0 1 0. Eggs per doz., 2 0 2 3. Fowls per couple, 50 0 0 6. Hay per ton, 22 6 22 6. Goals per ton, 32 6 0 0. Firewood per cord, 12 6 0 0.

Brookville, Feb. 8. s. d. Flour, fine per 100 lbs 21 6 20 0. Oatmeal, per 100 lbs. 17 6 0 0. Wheat, Fall, 8 0 7 6. Spring, 7 6 8 0. Rye, per bush, of 56 lbs 4 6 5 0. Barley, per 48 lbs. 3 6 3 0. Oats, per 34 lbs. 1 3 1 6. Peas, 3 0 3 9. Corn, 3 0 3 9. Timothy Seed, 10 0 12 9. Beef, per 100 lbs., 22 6 22 6. Do, per lb., 0 3 0 3 3. Pork, per 100 lbs., 85 0 40 0. Mutton, per lb., 0 3 0 0. Butter, per lb., 1 0 0 0. Hay per ton, 50 0 60 0. Fowls, per pair, 1 0 1 8. Geese, 1 3 1 6. Turkeys, 1 4 3 0. Potatoes, per bushel, 1 6 0 0.

WANTED. A SECOND CLASS TEACHER, FOR SCHOOL Section No. 7, in the Township of Huntly. Salary \$20 per annum. GAVIN HAMILTON, ALEX. McCALLUM, Trustees. Huntly, Feb. 6, 1856. 21-H.

CAUTION. I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from purchasing a note of hand signed by me, in favor of Charles Stuart or order, as I have received no value for the same, and will not pay said note. JOHN HAMILTON, Drummond, Feb. 6th, 1856. 21-A.

WHEN PROBABILITY.—A man does not become rich by laying up abundance, but by laying out abundance; that is, by laying it out for God.—Chrysostom.

If we did but know how little some enjoy the great things that they possess, there would not be much envy in the world.

This world was put in it as a snare, to our ruin. God tells us it is the nursery in which the heirs of God are trained—the gymnasium in which our moral and spiritual powers are developed—the battlefield on which, as Christ's soldiers, we fight the victory, and to take it forth we must take it altogether, for it is never meant to be so.

PENMANSHIP & PORTRAITS!

THE CANADA PENMAN, MOST Respectfully wishes to announce to the Young Persons of Carleton-Place, Almonte, Lanark, Perth, Pakenham, Renfrew and Pembroke, that he shall do himself the pleasure of Visiting them on the Coming Spring, for the purpose of teaching CLASSES on PENMANSHIP. Terms.—For a Course of Lessons, \$5, and each Pupil presented a neatly executed Daguerotype. A. Z. THRESHIRE, 22-P.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

WILLIAM O. BUELL, Perth, will deliver the Eighth of the course of Public Lectures, in the Temperance Hall, Village of Almonte, on Tuesday Evening the 19th February, at half-past 6 o'clock, precisely. Subject.—"The Rains of Innovation, from an English as well as a Canadian point of view." (Admission Free.) MATTHEW ANDERSON, Sec'y of Committee. Almonte, 18th Jan. 1856. 22-c.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle their accounts, before the 1st of March, and save costs. JOHN DEWAR, Carleton-Place, Feb'y. 13th, 18